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Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the Freeholders of Prince George county, to draw up Inſtructions for their Delegates, on the ſubject of paper money, and other important points —Preſent

Doctor JAMES FIELD, Chairman.

Col. PLEASANT COCKE.
Capt. PETER WILLIAMS.
Col. PETER EPPES.
Col. WILLIAM CALL.
Mr. CHRIST: M'CONNICO.
Mr. SIMON FRASER.
Mr. COLIN COCKE.
Mr. WALTER PETER.
Col. FRANCIS MUIR.
Capt. WILLIAM EPPES.
Doctor ISAAC HALL.
Doctor JOHN SHORE.
Major CAD. JONES.
Mr. Wm. HARRISON.
Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.

The following ADDRESS was read Paragraph by Paragraph, and after due deliberation, agreed to by the meeting.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR being choſen to repreſent us in the next Aſſembly, is an event on which we congratulate you and ourſelves; as we have no doubt of your purſuing, in your legiſlative capacity, ſuch a line of conduct as will fully juſtify your county's choice, and ſuch as becomes the guardians of public honor and liberty.

At your requeſt, we offer you our ſentiments on ſome points which have lately employed no inconſiderable ſhare of the public attention.

We ſpeak the general ſenſe of our county, when we requeſt of you, Gentlemen, to oppoſe to the utmoſt of your power, the emiſſion of paper money: We apprehend ſuch an emiſſion muſt eventually produce the moſt enormous wrongs, diſcontent, and confuſion, That it muſt deſtroy all public and private confidence, whilſt it weakens the induſtry and virtue of individuals; that it muſt baniſh the precious metals as well as commerce; that ſellers or lenders muſt be compelled to take ſpecialties, payable in commodities, not in money; by which means great advantages will be taken of the diſtreſſed, the incautious, and the ignorant, and the moſt uſeful citizens of the ſtate expoſed to all the evils of a general, rapacious ſpeculation.

The irregular, uncertain manner in which the county Courts tranſact their buſineſs, is productive of the moſt ruinous conſequences to many individuals:—Some courts go through their dockets every three months, others not a year; hence it frequently happens, that a man is reduced to poverty and diſtreſs by his creditors, when he has much more due to him then he owes. We hope, Gentlemen, your beſt endeavours will not be wanting, to correct this abuſe, and that a uniform, equal, and ſpeedy adminiſtration of juſtice, ſo ardently deſired by every good citizen, may ſoon prevail throughout this extenſive country, which alone will make the people induſtrious and frugal, and of courſe independent, contented, and happy.

We think it ſtrange, as well as unjuſt, that lands ſhould be exempted from execution for the payment of debts: Plauſible reaſons may, perhaps, be given for the propriety of ſuch a law in monarchical or ariſtocratical governments, but certainly it is contrary to the genius and ſpirit of a republic. We requeſt, Gentlemen, you will endeavour to have lands ſubjected to the payment of debts, when no other property can be found.

The late commercial regulations have in many inſtances produced loud and well founded complaints—The act concerning naval officers, and the collection of duties, ſeem calculated to depreſs the very ſpirit of commerce, and to render it not only dangerous, but diſgraceful. The tonnage on American bottoms, operates to the extreme diſcouragement of our coaſting and Weſt-India buſineſs, our beſt nurſery for ſeamen; and which ſurely ought to be tenderly cheriſhed and aſſiſted by the Legiſlature. The duties and tonnage on foreign bottoms, ought not, for obvious reaſons, to exceed thoſe of Maryland and North-Carolina. You will pleaſe, Gentlemen, to promote an enquiry into thoſe evils; and we do not fear that proper meaſures will be taken to remove them. We beg leave to ſuggeſt, that if the principal trading towns cannot be allowed repreſentatives in the Aſſembly, the legal eſtabliſhment of a commercial board, might prove a ſource from which uſeful information might occaſionally be obtained.

We fear, leaſt our national character may be tarniſhed by the dilatory proceedings or ſilence of our Aſſemblies concerning our debts;—we mean, not only ſuch as were contracted during the war, but thoſe due to Britiſh merchants: Suffer us no longer to be juſtly ſubjected to this reproach; from ſuch a proceeding, the moſt fatal future conſequences may juſtly be feared. When it is our misfortune to be again involved in the calamities of war, we cannot hope for either pity or aſſiſtance from others, unleſs our general politics are founded in private honeſty, as well as public virtue. The Britiſh Miniſtry, we are told, have failed to comply with ſome articles of the late peace; if this is thought ſufficient to juſtify a detention of the debts contracted before the late war, let them be paid into the Treaſury, and detained till due ſatisfaction is made. The collected wiſdom of the Aſſembly can beſt determine how far it is neceſſary or proper to pay thoſe debts by inſtalments. On this head we chiefly entreat of you, Gentlemen, to exert yourſelves to the utmoſt to procure ſuch public declarations on this ſubject as may convince all mankind, that we are not ſwayed by ſo vile and contemptible a motive as ſelf-intereſt, in the delay or denial of juſtice to others.

We are of opinion, that the act impoſing new taxes, as far as it relates to the mode of laying the tax in towns, is not ſtrictly conſtitutional: Few towns in this ſtate are repreſented, but as parts of counties;—why then ſhould they be taxed differently? The counties are lightened of their burthens, by every increaſe of taxes in towns; and we cannot ſee that the Aſſembly has not the ſame right to impoſe fifty per cent on town rents, as to impoſe five. The American war and revolution aroſe from a ſimilar pretenſion of the Britiſh Legiſlature We depend, Gentlemen, on your bringing forward a review of the whole of this act.

The tax on young ſlaves, ſeems burthenſome, and we wiſh, by your means, Gentlemen, to have an attempt made to take it off Articles of luxury, or ſuch as are or may be made immediately profitable to the poſſeſſor, ſeem the moſt proper objects of taxation.

Our concern for the honour of laſt Aſſembly, makes us willing to believe they did not ſee, in its full extent, the effects of the act concerning the duties on tobacco, or they never could have authoriſed by law, the loſſes ſome individuals have ſuſtained by it. We need not, Gentlemen, give it in charge to you to find out, if in your power, ſome mode of reparation to thoſe ſufferers.

In the eyes of the Legiſlature, all ſubjects ought to be equal; nor ought one to be amerced ſolely to ſerve another.

Military intereſt warrants, made receivable for that part of the tax on ſhipping tobacco, as well as for the impoſt on certain enumerated articles, appropriated to the redemption of theſe warrants, might keep in circulation, a conſiderable ſum of ſpecie, which now lies a part of every year, unemployed, in the Treaſury.

Thus, Gentlemen, we freely communicate to you our deſires and complaints, under a full perſuaſion, that the ſame love of liberty and juſtice, which have directed us on this occaſion, will be the guide of all your aims for the fulfilment of the one, and the removal of the other.

For Sale,

Several likely negro WOMEN & CHILDREN,

Which may be had upon moderate terms for ready money. For terms inquire of the Printer.

NOW SELLING

AT T. NICOLSON's OFFICE,

The Virginia LAWS,

Paſſed October ſeſſion, 1786.

BLANKS,

MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

SNUFF MILLS,

AT

WILLIAMSBURG.

THE proprietors of which have for ſale a large quantity of SCOTCH SNUFF, two years old, and by judges of that article, ſaid to be fully equal to any imported from Europe RAPPEE SNUFF, ſuperior to what can poſſibly croſs the Atlantic. TWIST & SHAGG. for chewing, fine CUT for ſmoaking, to be had at the ſame place. The prices wholeſale are 25 per cent lower than any other ſtate do furniſh thoſe articles. All orders addreſſed as above, due attention will be paid for expedition and care in package.

By the public's devoted ſervants,

HUNT & ADAMS.

Williamſburg, March 9. 1787.

N B. The above articles are to be had at their ſtore in Richmond, and at Mr. Robt. Greenhow's ſtore on Shockoe hill near the Theatre.

To be Sold,

On the premiſes, the lands liſted in the names of the following perſons; or ſo much thereof as will ſatisfy the revenue tax due thereon for the year 1785, and the Certificate tax for 1784 and 1785, and expences &c.

On the 6th day of July next,

Joſeph Bunch,	150
On the 7th July, James Crews,	200
Peter Copeland,	400
On the 9th July, George Haden,	300
On the 10th July, John Overton,	150
Zachary Edwards	100

ROBERT YANCEY, D. S. for
W. THOMSON, late ſheriff.

Louiſa, May 28, 1787.

LOST

BY the ſubſcriber between Rockett's and Manchester on the Chesterfield ſide, on Monday the 4th inſtant the undermentioned tobacco notes. Any perſon delivering the ſaid notes to Meſſrs. Lyle and Murry, or to any of the Inſpectors at ſaid warehouſe, ſhall be greatfully rewarded. Or ſhould the notes be offered for ſale to any perſon, they will pleaſe give information to the above gentlemen, or Alexander M'Robert.

Notes as follows.

Wm M'Clenehan,	No. 2673-100-954	Rockbridge.
Ditto.	3074 112-1002	
David Wright,	1360-98-1006	
Archibald Moon,	1501-120-969.	Manchester.

GEORGE KER.

Manchester, June 7, 1787.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Mr. William Harwood's in Henrico county, a bay MARE, about four feet eight or nine inches high with a ſmall ſcar on her nole, paces naturally, is neither dockt nor branded, and has a hanging mane and long tail. Whoever will deliver her to me in Powhatan county, or Mr. Andrew Nicolſon, Manchester, ſhall receive the above reward.

GEORGE DIUGUID.

MAY 30, 1787.

LONDON, April 19.

GENERAL Arnold, the American refugee, is preparing to leave England, and goes to Newfoundland; it is thought in a public employment. The General takes out with him a frame, and complete materials to erect a ſpacious (and for that part of the world) an elegant houſe.

The Commiſſaries of the army who lately ſerved in America, are to undergo a perſonal examination before a Committee of the houſe of Commons, for the aſcertainment of ſeveral matters of great conſequence.

The King of Pruſſia is reviewing and manœuvring all his troops, with the ſame preciſion and activity obſerved by his predeceſſor. His Majeſty has ordered ſome changes to be made in the dreſs, and in the compoſition of his army. The hats of the ſoldiers are to be altered, and to have only two corners; one to be let down before, the other behind, to preſerve them from ſun and rain; on the ſides they have leather flaps to cover their ears. Thoſe regiments who had five colours, one to each company, are now only to have one colour to each battalion. The regiments of four battalions are reduced to three; the fourth is to form a battalion of granadiers in a ſeparate corps, and a certain number is taken out of each company of infantry to form a ſeparate corps of chaſſeurs.

There is a rumour of there having happened a very ſerious contention in the Eaſt, between the Governour of Bombay, and the French commander, in conſequence of the former's having taken poſſeſſion of the ſmall iſland of Diego Gratioſa, as a watering place. The French claimed it, and without waiting for orders from Verſailles obliged the Engliſh to withdraw. They aver that the pretence of uſing it as a watering place cannot be real, for it is almoſt totally without freſh water; and they claim it as the indiſputable property of France, as there was a French family reſident there.

A letter from an Engliſh gentleman at Leghorn, has the following article: "I am arrived ſafe here from Liſbon, but have loſt all my effects, the ſhip I was in being taken by an Algerine Galley, and carried off for Algiers, after ſending me aſhore here in one of their boats. I have ſent a letter to the Engliſh Conſul with an account of what is my property in the ſhip, that he may claim them. The Mediterranean now ſwarms with Barbary armed veſſels, ſo that it is almoſt impoſſible for a ſhip to eſcape from them.

The diſpatches lately received from Earl Cornwallis, Governour-General of Bengal, wear an aſpect at once ſo ſerious and alarming, that all the Leadenhall-ſtreet ſophiſtry cannot do their contents away. They have already tranſpired, and exhibit to the view a ſcene, in direct contraſt to thoſe repeatedly ſet forth by the partiſans of Adminiſtration. They roundly aſſert that the credit of the Company is gone, and that their government cannot exiſt without aid from home. Their bonds are at a higher diſcount than they have been ſince the termination of the war, and the reſources are drying up. The affairs on the Coromendal coaſt are in a worſe ſtate than thoſe of the Carnatic. But both together are in a moſt diſtracted ſituation.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 13.

"Verſailles is in the greateſt confuſion; nobody is to be truſted; all the King's Miniſters are diſgraced.

"M de Calonne, at nine o'clock on Sunday evening, received his diſmiſſion, and was requeſted by the King to remain at Verſailles to inſtruct his ſucceſſor in his plans. This, you are to know, is an abſolute order not to leave Verſailles, where he is kept in ſight. He has been impeached by the Marquis la Fayette.

Monſ. de Fourquier is named Comtrolleur de Finance, but only to fill up the gap—it it not ſuppoſed he can keep it long.

"Le Garde de Sceaux, M. de Meromeſnil, is confined to his houſe.

"Le Comtrelleur des Batimens du Roi. Inſpector of the King's buildings, M. de Angerville, is diſmiſſed and the firſt Preſident of the Parliament of Paris, M. d'Aligre, is deſired to demand his conge; if he refuſes, he will be inſtantly proſecuted for mal-adminiſtration—M. de Ormeſſon is named to ſucceed him. Theſe are the principal changes.

"M. le Marquis de Vaudreuil, brother to the Admiral of that name, a great favourite of the Queen, wanted the place of Comtrolleur de Batimens du Roi, but he is alſo in diſgrace.

"It is ſaid M. de Calonne is a defaulter for 150,000,000 livres—ſuch are the facts and reports of the day.

"It is alſo reported, M. de Montmorin Miniſtre des Affaires Etrangeres, demanded of the King the diſmiſſion of M de Kalonnes but the true reaſon is ſurely this—it is from ſuch authority as cannot be doubted:

"In the beginning of the Aſſemblee des Notables, the Comtrolleur General des Finances, foreſeeing from the ſpirit and vigour of the members, the affair would turn out badly for him, adviſed the King to ſign five lettres des cachets, for as many of the heads; which he refuſed, by nobly ſaying, "They were called together to conſult for his benefit, and they ſhould debate in all freedom." Lately he had again the audacity to propoſe to his Majeſty to diſmiſs the Garde de Sceaux, and to ſign 32 lettres des cachets for the different Notables, Archbiſhops, Biſhops, &c &c. It was this laſt application which decided the King, who moſt undoubtedly wiſhes to do what is right; but how is he to do it, from whom truth, right and juſtice, are always hidden? It is even ſaid the King did not ſign a lettre de cachet againſt Mirabeau. but that he was frighted out of the town by the Miniſter, who was afraid his abilities would open the eyes of the King and people; for his Majeſty replied, "No, he would not; that he had written the book with a good intention, and did not deſerve puniſhment." Theſe are noble ſentiments, give me leave to tell you, from abſolute power."

By a private letter received by a gentleman in town from a black merchant in Madras, who received the diſpatches only four hours before the departure of the Swallow Packet, we are informed, "that Tippo Saib and the Mahrattas, whoſe armies had been watching each other for ſome time, had juſt come to an action, in which the moſt dreadful carnage enſued—Tippo having loſt 12,000 men on the field of battle, beſide the total rout of his cavalry." None of the other private letters by the Swallow mention this circumſtance, but moſt agree in thinking a battle was inevitable.

The ſame letter pays the greateſt eulogium to the governing abilities of Mr. Haſtings, and that his abſence is as much regreted by the country powers, as by the Adminiſtration of Bengal.

It is a fact as unqueſtionable as it is encouraging to every loyal ſubject, that the Weſt-India iſlands may be conſtantly ſupplied with ſufficient quantities of every kind of lumber, pitch pine only excepted, from the remaining Britiſh Colonies in America, of Canada, Nova-Scotia, and New Brunſwick, as well as horſes, ſalt-fiſh, and train oil.

Wedneſday Mr. Adams, the American Ambaſſador, received diſpatches at his houſe in Groſvenor-Square from New-York, by the way of France. This is the fourth Packet from Congreſs in the courſe of three months.

Extract of a letter from Croyden, dated April 4, 1787.

"This day the officers of the 11th regiment of Light Dragoons, now ſtationed at this place and neighbourhood, went into general mourning, for their late moſt highly reſpected, and much lamented Colonel, the Hon. Gen. Thomas Gage."

A dreadful accident happenened laſt Monday in Old-ſtreet, City-road. As two men were aſcending a ladder with a load of mortar, it gave way, and fell upon a woman and child, who were killed upon the ſpot. One of the labourers fractured his ſkull, and the other did not receive any kind of hurt, which was very extraordinary, as he was uppermoſt on the ladder, and fell from a great height.

Extract of a letter from St. Chriſtopher's, to a gentleman in Edinburgh, dated Feb. 11

"We have had ſome imperfect accounts here of the October hurricane in Jamaica, but no particulars as yet. In all theſe iſlands. that is from Barbadoes to St. Croix, the crops will be good; and unleſs the dry weather ſhould ſet in too ſevere, we have a right from experience to expect from 13,000 to 19,000 hogſheads of ſugar in this iſland, which will be a better crop than we have made for years.

"Prince William Henry, after laying the iſlands to windward under contribution by dinners, balls, races, and cock-fights, has been at Antigua for ſome time paſt, repairing his ſhip, where ranks are vieing with each other in making grand entertainments for their illuſtrious viſitor.

"The Prince is quite the officer, never wearing any other dreſs than his uniform, and his ſtar and garter only when receiving addreſſes, or on any other public occaſions—Has not ſlept a night out of his ſhip ſince his arrival in theſe ſeas until coming into Engliſh harbour, when the ſhip's heaving down obliged him to be on ſhore.—Shews the moſt amiable diſpoſition and condeſcention on every occaſion—Sees into the detail of the buſineſs of the ſhip, and delivers his own orders with the moſt minute attention to the duty and diſcipline of the ſhip. In ſhort, he promiſes to be what we all hope and wiſh, the reſtorer of the ancient glory of the Engliſh navy."

Thomas Grenville, a blind man, has lately preſented to the Society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, the deſcription of an apparatus for enabling blind perſons to perform operations in arithmetic with eaſe and celerity. It is an improvement of Saunderſon's Numerical Board; the board is perforated full of holes, in exact lines, horizontally and perpendicularly. The lines, conſidered horizontally, denote unites, tens, hundreds, thouſands, &c. reckoning from right to left, as uſual. And the perpendicular lines permit the figures to be placed below each other, as is uſual in every account. Pegs are made to fit theſe holes, on the head of each of which pegs is printed the figure (number) it repreſents, ſo as that, to a perſon who has the uſe of ſight the account may be ſeen at once. The figures are diſtinguiſhed by the blind perſon, by means of certain pins placed in the heads of theſe pegs, which it is unneceſſary here to enumerate. Between the rows of holes for theſe pegs are rows of ſmaller holes adapted to receive the bent ends of ſmall wires, which perform the part of lines, placed horizontally or perpendicularly as is neceſſary for any arithmetical operation. The box is formed into proper diviſions for holding the pegs and wires, and is doubtleſs a moſt uſeful apparatus for thoſe to whom it was intended to aſſiſt; for there can be no doubt but that any blind perſon, with a little attention, by means of this ſimple apparatus, may perform every arithmetical opperation that could be performed by him, if he had the uſe of ſight.

April 19. It is aſſerted, from good authority, that ſome of the Dutch Greenlandmen have advanced to 80 degrees north latitude, and that they have a ſet of the moſt expert and bold harpooners in the world.

There are about 300 veſſels of different nations now employed in the Greenland whale fiſhery; and in eight or nine weeks, the laſt ſeaſon, upwards of 1800 whales were taken. This year it is expected that a ſtill greater number will be taken. We have ſome very able harpooners, who have all the courage without the temerity, of thoſe of Holland—A large whale is valued at about 1000l ſterling; and a full ſhip of three hundred tons is reckoned worth at leaſt 5000l. There is a premium given for each whale to every ſhip's company: The Captain has three guineas, the mate one, ſurgon one, harpooner one, and each foremaſt-man five ſhillings. In a ſucceſsful voyage they are allowed ſix ſhillings for every ton of oil boiled in Greenland-dock.

Such is the preſent paſſion for the flowing curl, that there is ſcarcely a female to be ſeen, from ſixteen to ſixty, who does not ſport her waving ringlets, which wildly wanton in the ſummer breeze.

A certain Colonel in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, having mentioned one day, as a mere matter of information, to Sujah-ul-Dowla, that he had ſome time before met a ſmall interruption as he was hunting near a certain village, that monſter of cruelty informed the officer the ſame evening, that he would find no impediment in the ſame place again, for that, by his orders, all the inhabitants to the number of 300, had been put to death. The tale was, alas! too true, and the gentleman has often declared the ſad impreſſion would never leave his mind.

ROSEAU (Dominica) April 4.

LAST Sunday evening about nine o'clock a ſchooner belonging to Monſ. Dujardin, laden with thirty eight hogſheads of ſugar, having come to anchor in this port, was boarded by a number of ſailors who had been for ſome time idling about this town, and forced away with three negroes on board; the Captain and ſome of the people having juſt come aſhore. It is feared they killed ſome of the negroes, from the continual cries on board. A ſchooner, with a detachment from the 30th regiment, and ſeamen from different ſhips in the harbour, have been ſent in purſuit of them, and it is hoped that thoſe daring wretches will ſoon be brought to that puniſhment which is juſtly due to their crime. No particular intelligence had been received when this paper went to preſs—It is requeſted that all the iſland papers will take this down, that it may be circulated as early as poſſible.

NORTHAMPTON, May 30.

YESTERDAY was committed to jail in this town, a Lieutenant Bullard, of Orange, and two others. Bullard was taken at Swanzy, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire, enliſting men for Shays.

NEW YORK, June 8.

A LETTER from Vermont mentions General Shays grievouſly complains of having been very greatly plundered during his late peregrination! and that too, as he ſuppoſes, by ſome pretended friends and well-wiſhers to his intended reform of government; for that he had, in a ſmall portable wooden box, ſix hundred and ſeventy-two ducats in gold, 1389 guilders, and ſome ſtivers in ſilver: All which together with the box itſelf, and ſome of his moſt important letters (of foreign and domeſtic correſpondence) were taken from under his bed in the night between the 24th and 25th ultimo! That he hath not been able to get any the leaſt intelligence of the vile robbers that took them away; but that, from ſome circumſtances, he apprehends the money, hath before this time, found its way into the treaſury of Rogue's Iſland. The gold he ſays, was tied up in a leather bag, and marked PETER THE GREAT in capitals.

The General propoſes to iſſue a proclamation, offering a large reward for either recovery of the money or apprehending the ſcoundrels who robbed him.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.

Extract from the third volume of medical tranſactions, publiſhed by the College of Phyſicians in London.

The method of preparing the Ginſeng Root in China, communicated by Dr. Heberden.

THE following account was communicated to John Burrow, Eſquire, by a Mandarin, who had preſided, by the Emperor of China's order, in that part of Tartary where the Ginſeng is gathered and cured. He allowed ours to be the ſame with theirs, and that they differed only in the curing, which, in the opinion of the Chineſe, makes a very great difference in the virtue of this root. They ſuppoſe it to be a ſovereign analeptic, and uſeful in almoſt all diſorders; their manner of infuſing it is to ſlice it into a veſſel of cold water, which veſſel is covered, and put into boiling water, where it ſoon becomes fit for uſe.

To cure the Ginſeng Root.

Gather the root ſound and good (not in the ſeaſon when the plant is in flower) and gently waſh it from the earth, being careful not to break the ſkin. Then take an iron torch (that is, a very flat kind of ſtewpan, uſed in China over a charcoal fire) boil therein water; put in the root, and let it lie three or four minutes, but not ſo long as to injure or break off the ſkin, when, on cutting the root, the inſide will appear of a light ſtraw colour. Then take a clean linen cloth, and, having wiped the Ginſeng clean and dry, place the torch over the gentleſt fire, and lay in it a row of Ginſeng. Here let it dry gradually, turning it leiſurely till it is ſomething elaſtic, but not too dry; afterwards take a damp clean cloth, in which roll up the longeſt pieces in parallel lines, and wrap them up very tight, binding them hard round with thread; after being dried a day or two by a very ſlow fire, unpack the ſame and repeat the package of the inſide and moiſt part, until it is all like the outſide, and the whole dry enough to ſound like a piece of wood when dropped upon a table. The heavieſt pieces of a ſtraw or light brown colour are much the beſt.

To preſerve the ſame.

Take a box well lined with lead, and put it into a larger one with quick lime (to prevent vermin) and cloſe the whole againſt air and weather.

June 13. Yeſterday morning, a boy of five years old, playing with ſome children near South ſtreet wharf, fell into the Delaware and was unfortunately drowned; amongſt the ſpectators on this lamentable occaſion, was a man on crutches, who nobly plunged into the ſtream after the child, and raiſed him out of the water; but two late, alas! to ſave his life, notwithſtanding the immediate aſſiſtance of ſeveral gentlemen of the faculty.

SAVANNAH, May 10.

IN conſequence of the orders of the executives of the two ſtates, a co-operation againſt the banditti of runaway ſlaves commenced the 1ſt inſtant, and a junction of the troops under Col Gunn, and Major M'Pherſon, agreable to a concerted plan, took place at the old camp in the Fork of Abercorn and Collin's Creeks, leaving Capt. Lloyd's artillery, at the commanding paſs of each. On the evening of the 5th Lieut. Col. Howell, who was ordered to proceed from Ebenezer down Bear Creek, and put himſelf under the command of Col Gunn, diſcovered the negro camp in Patton's ſwamp, of which he gave notice to that officer. The Col. advanced, Major M'Pherſon, with the Carolinians and 15 Cawtaba Indians, forming a ſecond line;—fortunately their centry was killed, when he ordered the advance under Lieutenant Lowden to ruſh on, ſupported by the town Light Infantry, who entered a breaſt work the negroes had thrown up with charged bayonets.

As ſoon as the negroes, ſaw their works ſtormed, and the other troops, commanded by Major M'Pherſon and

Capt. Tatnal, filing off to their right and left, after a few random ſhot, they fled on every quarter, leaving ſix of their head men dead on the field—only one white man of both detachments, a Serjeant of the Light Infantry, being ſlightly wounded. Many others of the negroes are ſuppoſed wounded, as ſeveral blankets were picked up, in different directions, on ſcouring the ſwamp, clotted with blood. Twenty one houſes were deſtroyed, and ſeven boats were taken.

It is ſaid the Carolinians and Indians have ſince killed two more; and by a man who was preſent, we are informed Capt Daſher, with a ſmall party of the Effingham militia, had fallen in with 18 on their way to the Indian nation, killed a man and a boy, taken nine women and children, Major Louis (who was thought to have been killed in Collin's Creek) and ſix more eſcaping Sharper is ſaid to be ſtill in the ſwamp with ſeveral others and it is ſuppoſed was in the party the Carolinians and Indians fell in with.

RICHMOND, JUNE 28.

WITH pleaſure we inform our readers, that laſt week the noted William May, alias William Harris, and John Forteſcue, who were charged with piracy on board a Spaniſh veſſel in the bay, were laſt week ſafely lodged in the public jail in this city by the ſheriff of Princeſs Anne county.

Sunday laſt being the Anaverſary of St. John the Baptiſt, the ancient and honourable ſociety of Free and Accepted Maſons met at their Hall at 8 A. M. were properly clothed, and walked from thence in proceſſion (accompanied with the brotherhood of Mancheſter) to the Church, where a Charity Sermon was preached by the Rev. J. BUCHANAN, their Chaplain, for the benefit of the poor of this city, when a collection of upwards of £. 33 was made and delivered into the hands of a committee appointed to diſtribute it.——Such charitable donations, while it reflects honour on the fraternity, as men, is truly characteriſtic of that ancient inſtitution, whoſe liberal ſentiments and beneficence is not wholly confined to their own Society. How much is it to be regretted that thoſe who ſquander away large ſums at HORSE RACING, COCK FIGHTING, &c. would not ſeriouſly think, and feel for diſtreſſed objects, appropriating a ſmall ſum for the relief of their fellow citizens

We are happy to inform the Captains of veſſels concerned with the French trade, that Monſieur Oſte, His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Conſul for Virginia, intends his reſidence in Norfolk.——A malevolent report has been ſpread that Captains of veſſels applying for their paſſports were obliged to pay for the ſame before they were granted; but this falſehood we have good authority and the fulleſt aſſurance to contradict.

An eſſential alteration in the ſeaſons ſeems to have taken place throughout the world; but it is no where more obſervable than in this part of the American Continent. Our winters are conſiderably more open, and the heat of our ſummers infinitely more temperate than formerly. Philoſophers will readily trace the cauſes of this change, and a correſpondent aſks whether the evident improvement of the fiſh market may not be conſidered amongſt its beneficial effects?

In Vol. LXXVI. of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, lately publiſhed, Dr. Maſkeyline, the Aſtronomer Royal, has given notice of the expected return of the Comet of 1532 and 1661, in the year 1788

He predicts the return of the above comet to its perihelium in the beginning of the year 1789, or the latter end of the year 1788, "and certainly ſome time before the 27th of April, 1789."——If it ſhould come (ſays the Doctor) to its perihelium on the 1ſt of January 17[illegible] it might probably be viſible, with a good achromatic teleſcope, in its deſcent to the Sun, the middle of September 1788, and ſooner or later, according as its perihelium ſhould be ſooner or later It will approach us from the ſouthern parts of its orbit, and therefore will firſt appear with conſiderable ſouth latitude and ſouth declination; ſo that perſons reſiding nearer the Equator than we do, or in ſouth latitude, will have an opportunity of diſcovering it before us. It is wiſhed that it may be firſt ſeen by ſome aſtronomer, in ſuch a ſituation, and furniſhed with proper inſtruments for ſettling its place in the heavens, the earlieſt good obſervation being moſt valuable for determining its eliptic orbit, and proving its identity with the comets of 1532 and 1661. The Cape of Good Hope would be an excellent ſituation for this purpoſe."

A correſpondent from Wilmington (ſtate of Delaware) has informed us that a quantity of baſe plugs in Gold are in circulation, marked D M; I D M; I W; C G; L A; W G; I C; L K; W W. We hope this notice will caution the public againſt receiving them.

By late accounts from Kentucky it appears that five perſons have lately been killed by the Indians on the north ſide, among whom were a ſon and overſeer of General Scott, who were out on an owling party That three women were killed at a place called the Rich Valley, near the head of Holſton, and many others killed on the waters of Clinch. Several of the Indians have been ſeen near the great road that leads from Holſton to Wincheſter, which has alarmed the people very much

Friday laſt was married the amiable and accompliſhed Miſs FRANCES SOUTHALL, daughter of Col. James Southall of Williamſburg, to Mr. WILLIAM DAINGERFIELD of Spotſylvania county.

TREASURY OFFICE,

JUNE 21, 1787.

On Thurſday the 12th of July next will be expoſed at public auction, at the public buildings in the city of Richmond,

All the Crop and Transfer TOBACCO

Which has been received at the Treaſury on account of the taxes. The tobacco will be ſet up in lots to ſuit the purchaſers: One fourth of the purchaſe money muſt be paid in ſpecie, the remainder three fourths may be paid either in ſpecie or warrants for intereſt on military certificates.

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

POTOWMACK CROP.

	Hogſheads
At upper warehouſes	267.
Lower ditto	24.

RAPPAHANNOCK CROP.

At upper warehouſes	293.
Lower ditto	54.

YORK RIVER CROP.

At upper warehouſes	34
Lower ditto	12.

JAMES RIVER CROP.

At upper warehouſes	135.
Appamatox ditto	81
Lower ditto	183.

POTOWMACK TRANSFER.

	Pounds Nett
At upper warehouſes	44,120
Lower ditto	6,819.

RAPPAHANNOCK TRANSFER.

At upper warehouſes	44,424.
Lower ditto	10,761.

YORK RIVER TRANSFER.

At upper werehouſes	17,939.
Lower ditto	408.

JAMES RIVER TRANSFER.

At upper warehouſes	38 867.
Appamattox ditto	38,756.
Lower ditto	32,143.

FOR SALE,
A TRACT OF LAND,
Lying in the county of Nanſemond,

ABOUT three miles from Suffolk, on the road leading to South Quay, on which ſtood ſome years ago a very fine MILL. This tract contains 1000 acres, has a tolerable good dwelling houſe with two rooms below, and four above, a good kitchen, and all other neceſſary out houſes for a family; there is on the land a large quantity of very fine PINE TIMBER, within a mile of a ſaw mill.

I have alſo for SALE

TWELVE LIKELY VIRGINIA BORN

NEGROES,

Conſiſting of men, women, boys, and girls.

Any kind of public ſecurities will be taken, or bonds with approved ſecurity. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to me on the premiſes.

THOMAS ADAMS.

N. B. If the above land and negroes are not ſold privately before the 10th day of November next, they will then be ſet up to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes.

Nanſemond, June 20, 1787.

JUNE 19, 1787.

ALL whom it may concern, will be pleaſed to take notice that I ſhall petition the enſuing General Aſſembly for leave to eſtabliſh a FERRY, from my land on Roanoke, to the land on the north ſide thereof, the property of EDWARD MITCHELL.

CHRIST. HASKINS, Jun.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 25, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to Mr. BOUCHON, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, who is fully impowered to ſettle. No further indulgence can be given by

(3w*)

LEWIS BERNARD.

Wants Employment,
As BOOK-KEEPER or CLERK,

A young man regularly bred to the MERCANTILE buſineſs.

(Can be well recommended)

OR would willingly engage as tutor in an Academy, or private family; his character from ſome worthy perſonages together, with ſome years experience in the city of Dublin (as tutor both public and private,) will ſerve to convince that he is very capable of acting as writing maſter, arithmetician, and accountant, and of fitting youth in the beſt and moſt expeditious manner for the mercantile buſineſs Enquire of the Printer hereof.

To be Sold,

On the firſt Monday in Auguſt next, at Franklin courthouſe, for READY MONEY, (according to law) the following tracts of LAND, to ſatisfy the taxes due thereon, viz:

JOHN DAVIES, to the ſheriff of Henry and Franklin debtor, to land tax due for 1784, for 1785, and for 1786, the following tracts, 684 acres, 387 acres, 650 acres, 150 acres, (ditto 150 acres to Joſeph Grange, tax all due for 1786, and part for years paſt) Alſo 500 acres to Richard Perryman for 1785, and for 1786. Alſo Stephen Heard, 397 acres of land due for 1784, for 1785, and for 1786. Alſo James Cowdin, debtor 850 acres for 1785, and for 1786, alſo 433 due for the ſame years.

WM. RYAN, D. Sheriff,
Under R. Woods, Sheriff for Franklin county.

For Sale,

A tract of LAND in Charlotte-County,
Lying on little ROANOAK,
Two miles below Morton's Ordinary,
Containing ſix hundred ACRES,

The plantation is in good order and well improved with orchards. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JAMES VENABLE.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 14, 1787.

ALL thoſe who are indebted to Meſſrs. MONERAU AND POURRA, in this city, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, as no further indulgence can be given.

LEWIS BERNARD.

To be Sold,

For caſh, at Glouceſter-Courthouſe, on the 2d of July, by virtue of a deed of truſt from Thomas Clayton, deceaſed, to Charles Tomkies,

Two Likely plough

BOYS.

FRANCIS WILLIS, Aſſignee.

Louiſa-county, June 8, 1787.

STOLEN in King-William county, near Hanover-town, a bay HORSE, about 4 feet 6 inches high, branded on the near buttock D. has a ſmall white on his forehead, is uncommonly crooked in his hams, and has the marks of having been lately worked in the plough. Whoever gives me ſuch information, that I may get him, ſhall receive eight dollars reward, and on conviction of the thief, (if a white perſon) a further reward of eight dollars.

JAMES DABNEY.

TAKEN up in Mecklenburg, near Sir PEYTON SKIPWITH's, on Allen's creek, a red cow marked with an under ſlope in the right ear, crop, ſlit, and under nick in the left. Appraiſed to two pounds ten ſhillings.

JAMES SMALL.

M'MURRAY'S MAPS
OF THE
UNITED STATES,

May be had at this Office.

POETRY.

THE COUNTRY CLERGYMAN,

IN IMITATION OF DR. GOLDSMITH.

NEAR yonder gate, the entrance to a wood,
"The village preacher's modeſt manſion ſtood.
A man he was" who own'd religion's ſway;
Unlike the paſtors of the preſent day.
No worldly gain was he e'er taught to prize;
His motive virtue, and his aim the ſkies.
With doctrines ſound his audience' ſouls he reached;
"And, ſtrange to tell, he practis'd what he preach'd."
When the poor beggar for aſſiſtance pray'd,
His friendly arm their wretched wand'rings ſtaid.
No ſuppliant's prayer e'er paſs'd unheeded by:
Tear anſwer'd tear, and ſigh ſucceeded ſigh.
Altho' no lover of the ſtrolling race,
As pity call'd he heard each dubious caſe;
If falſe diſmiſs'd them from his grateful fare,
Since Miſery only gain'd admittance there.
But if their ſtory, told devoid of art,
Without a colouring reach'd the tender heart,
Then with what love, what eagerneſs, what zeal,
He ſtrove their ſorrows, ſickneſſes to heal;
Declar'd the means to bear affliction's rod,
And taught ſubjection to the will of God.
When e'er his pariſh from their duty ſwerv'd,
Their paſſions, vices, inclinations ſerv'd,
He with a care paternal urg'd reclaim,
In juſt proportion to his generous aim;
Argued from reaſon's, that from ſcripture's laws;
A great defender of a greater cauſe!
When ſickneſs rag'd, from door to door he went,
His aid to all with equal pleaſure lent:
With love benign adminiſter'd relief,
And truly joy'd to mitigate their grief.
As to theſe duties, ſo to others true —
His every action like the notic'd few;
Free from ambition, envy, pride, or ſtrife,
He paſs'd in ſolitude a godly life:
Till death approaching led his ſoul away
From dreary regions—to eternal day.

ANECDOTES.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

A DISPUTE which happened ſome time ſince about a box at the opera houſe in Paris, occaſioned a ſuit before the tribunal of the Marechals of France: This tribunal receives complaints againſt military men upon affairs of honour, and in all caſes in which military officers are accuſed of having behaved in a manner unbecoming gentlemen. A young clerical buck of diſtinguiſhed birth, had taken one of the boxes at the opera houſe. A Marechal of France had ſet his heart upon the ſame box, and requeſted that the Abbe would reſign it to him: This the latter peremptorily refuſed to do; upon which the Marechal had recourſe to violent meaſures and took by force what he could not obtain by fair means. The Abbe, in order to obtain ſatisfaction for the affront that had been put upon him, lodged a complaint againſt the Marechal, in the court of the Marechals of France, and petitioned that he might be permitted to ſpeak in perſon in ſupport of his charge. The prayer of the petition was readily granted —He began by expreſſing his high ſenſe of the honour he enjoyed in being permitted to plead before ſo illuſtrious an Aſſembly; at the ſame time that he felt uncommon concern that he had been obliged, in vindication of his own honour, to bring a charge againſt a perſon who had the honour of being a member of the court: He rejoiced, however, when he reflected, that they were too juſt and too equitable to refuſe him juſtice, even againſt one of their own brethren He did not think proper at firſt to name the accuſed in his ſpeech, but took an effectual way of mortifying the general by ſhewing which of the Marechals was not the accuſed, and by mentioning the moſt memorable exploits of each. "It is not (ſaid he) of Marechal ſuch-an-one that I complain; it is not of Marechal Boglio, who ſo glorioufly diſtinguiſhed himſelf during the laſt German war; it is not Marechal Clermont Tonnerre, who has rendered his name ſo famous by the moſt maſterly retreats; it is not Marechal de Contades, ſo renowned for his victories; it is not Marechal de Richelieu, who took Minorca: He of whom I complain never took a place in his whole life but my box at the opera houſe," and here he named the accuſed. The Lords Generals by no means expected ſo ſevere a concluſion; they were ſurpriſed, and at the ſame time not diſpleaſed at it: After a ſhort deliberation they reſolved that the Abbe had juſt grounds of complaint; but that the court thinking he had obtained ſufficient ſatisfaction by the turn he had given to his arguments, and the ſevere and witty concluſion of his ſpeech, would not condemn the accuſed to any further puniſhment than he had already ſuffered from the ſatirical turn of the accuſer.

An officer, who little deſerved the dignity, foreſeeing and trembling at the dangers of a battle, requeſted of the Duc de Vendome, leave of abſence to go and ſee his father who was ill, "Go, Sir, go," ſays the Duke, "obey the commandment—*Honour your father and mother, that your days may be long.*"

WILLIAMSBURG, June 1, 1787.

COMMITTED to the jail in the City of Williamſburg, the 26th of May laſt, a negro man of a yellowiſh complexion, about forty years of age, ſays his name is JOHN, and that he belongs to Nathan Crawford, near the waters of Rockfiſh, in Amherſt county. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN CRUMP.

☞ Mr. Richard Bowler, of Richmond, is deſired once more to come and take away his negro man Frederick.

WILLIAM SHERMER

Has juſt imported in the Friendſhip from London, an aſſortment of GOODS fit for the preſent ſeaſon, which he will ſell wholeſale, either by the parcel or package, on very low terms for caſh or tobacco, at his ſtore, the corner houſe in the main ſtreet leading to the Aſſembly Houſe.

Conſiſting of the FOLLOWING

ARTICLES.

NAILS and Ironmongery of all ſorts and kinds. Grindſtones Hardware Pottery in Queens ware &c. Iriſh linnen from 9d. to 2s. 10. per yard. Do. ſheeting Britiſh oſnabrigs. Men and womens Thread and cotton hoſe from 17 to 70s. per doz. Do. Silk. Mens fine and double channel ſhoes. Childrens Morocco do. Men and boys hats from 17d to 20s. each. Haberdaſhery and thread of all ſorts. Souffle, plain and chain gauze, Black alamodes. Tammys, durants, ſagathys, cambletts, &c. Silk and cotton ſtriped waiſtcoatings Jeans, fuſtians, printed muſlins, corduroys, ſattinets, and all kinds of Mancheſter goods. Fine elaſtic ſtriped coatings fit for ſummer wear. Superfine broad cloths. Kerſeymers, &c. New faſhionable buttons in great variety. Seine and other twines, leads, &c. Bed cords, &c. Stationary. Sadlery. Window glaſs. Flint ditto in wine glaſſes, tumblers, decanters, &c. Corks. Porter in bottles Red Port in ditto very old and fine. Mathematical inſtruments, &c.

Juſt Imported

By the ſhip PLANTER,

CAPTAIN ARTHUR

From LONDON,

And for ſale by the SUBSRIBER

for ready money.

BROWN rolls, oſnabrigs, Iriſh linens, ſheetings, check and ſpotted handkerchiefs, thread ſtockings, callimanco ſhoes, men's ſhoes, felt and fine hatts, loaf ſugar, paints and oil. putty in kegs of 30lb. anchors from 50 to 700 weight, nails of all kinds, cables from 4½ to 9 inches, cordage of all ſizes, canvaſs, mattraſſes ſlops, and all kinds of ſhip Chandlery, &c. &c.

He has alſo for ſale

LONDON PORTER,

Antigua RUM, do. old, do. in ſmall caſks. Pork, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Baltimore flour, AND ALLUM SALT.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

Norfolk, June 1, 1787.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the ſubſcriber the 30th of MAY, a likely mulatto negro man, named

FRANK,

About forty years old, ſlim made, ſix feet high, he is a very artful fellow, will endeavour to paſs as a free man. Any perſon that will deliver him to me, or ſecure him ſo that I get him, ſhall receive the above reward.

JOSEPH BRAND.

HANOVER-TOWN, June 1, 1787.

STRAYED from Richmond,

about the 20th or 23d of laſt month, a bay MARE, about fourteen hands high, had a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, both hind feet white to the fetlocks, but no brand that can be now diſcovered. She trots and canters well, but cannot pace. She may poſſibly be near Tuckahoe in Goochland where ſhe was bred, or Martin's hundred in James-City county where ſhe has a colt. Any perſon who will deliver her to me in Peterſburg, Mr. CHARLES HAY, in Richmond, or Mr. WILLIAM HOLT, in Williamſburg, ſhall be liberally rewarded.

GEORGE HAY.

JUNE 12, 1787.

TAKEN up in Amelia county, (Fork of Notoway, a black MARE, about five years old, four feet four inches high, appears as if ſhe had been worked, neither dockt nor branded. Alſo a yearling ſtone colt, a kind of a bay, with a number of grey hairs about his forehead, appears to be about 3 feet, 9 or 10 inches high. Appraiſed the mare to £8 and the colt to £5.

WILLIAM BLAKELEY.

Juſt Publiſhed,

THE POOR SOLDIER,

A Comic OPERA,

In two acts.

THE FRIENDS OF JAMES MAURY,

OF LIVERPOOL,

Are reſpectfully informed that

THE BRIGANTINE

ANN,

DANIEL TOLSON, Maſter.

BURTHEN 320 hogſheads, will take in tobacco to his addreſs at Tappahannock, at 8l. ſterling per ton, delivered along ſide at the expence of ſaid brig The ANN is a remarkable ſtrong, ſtout, Britiſh built veſſel, with a Mediterranean paſs, only two years old, has good accommodations for paſſengers, and will ſail early in July. For freight or paſſage apply to Joſiah Watſon, Eſq; of Alexandria, William Carr, of Dumfries, Samuel Paine, of Richmond, Campbell & Wheeler, Peterſburg, Chriſtopher & Robert Johnſton, Hanover-Town, Richard Morris, Louiſa, Vincent Redman, Richmond county, the maſter on board, or

FONTAINE MAURY.

Frederickſburg, May 28, 1787.

RICHMOND, June 1, 1787.

ALL perſons who have demands againſt the ſubſcriber, are requeſted to carry in their accounts, properly authenticated, to Mr Charles Hay, of this city, who is fully authoriſed to adjuſt them. Thoſe who are indebted to me, are requeſted alſo to make immediate payment to him, as no further indulgence can be allowed.

FRANCIS ALISON.

For Freight,

THE BRIG

HOPE,

Now lying at City-Point,

A BRITISH bottom, with a Mediterranean paſs, will take in tobacco for London, at a freight of thirty five ſhillings ſterling per hogſhead, on liberty of configument; a part of her lading being engaged, ſhe will certainly ſail by the 10th of July.—The notes may be left with Mr. John Murchie, Mancheſter, Mr. James Young, Portſmouth, or with

DONALD, FRAZER, & Co.

Peterſburg, May 29, 1787.

Lands for Sale,

On the ſecond Thurſday in Auguſt next at Warwick court-houſe for ready money if not redeemed by that day the following tracts or as much as will ſatisfy the revenue and Certificate tax for 1786, and expences due thereon agreeable to a clauſe in the revenue act.

	Acres.
William Hill,	218
Thurmer Dunn's eſtate,	100
Col. William Harwood.	2400
Thomas Harwood's eſtate,	493
William Mallicote,	825
Samuel Puryear	125
Gerrard Ridley's eſtate,	200
Francis Ridley	50

W. CARY, D. S.

To be Sold,

In the county of Cheſterfield on Falling Creek, within twelve miles of the town of Richmond, about four hundred acres of very good

TOBACCO LAND,

WITH A VERY GOOD

MERCHANT MILL

On the land, almoſt new.

Long credits will be given for the greateſt part of the MONEY, if any perſon is inclinable to purchaſe, they may know the terms by applying to STEPHEN TRABUE, on the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber living in ſaid county.

ROB. HASKINS.

MAY 29, 1787.